Electricity on the Farm

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE UP-TO-DATE RURAL FAMILY

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JULY
1933

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Ripley

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ELECTRIC Hotpoint **RANGE**

Edison General Electric Appliance Co., Inc., 5610 W. Taylor Street, Chicago

July, 1933

Electricity on the Farm

Vol. 6. No. 7

IN THIS ISSUE

Electricity Is Helping California Farmers to Diversify

BY OTIS R. TYSON

Farmers in the San Joaquin Valley, California, have long considered electricity the ideal power for water pumping. Now they are finding it a versatile and efficient ally in diversification, so necessary to make farming profitable. The author on page 4 gives some interesting examples.

"We Do All Our Grinding with 2 H.P.," Says H. F. Wehrs

BY R. R. PARKS

A 2 H.P. motor has been found to be very satisfactory for shelling corn and grain grinding. The author on page 7 presents figures which may help convince those skeptical of the capabilities of this size of motor. If not, Mr. Wehrs the enthusiastic owner of such an outfit can probably do so.

Selecting the Motor to Fit the Need

BY H. J. GALLAGHER

The electric motor can do many jobs, but it must be of proper size and type for the work to be done. On page 8 the author describes two types of motors which vary widely in their capacity to do work.

An Easy Way to Handle Grain

BY R. G. HARVEY

Practically automatic feed grinding has been accomplished on the farm of W. H. Kinney of Camillus, N. Y. Mr. Harvey on page 10 tells how the equipment is laid out and how a 3 H.P. motor used for feed grinding is employed to suck the grain into the barn as it leaves the thresher.

Regular Monthly Features

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EDITORIAL

DURING the past few years there has been a marked trend towards the use of small grain grinding outfits. Instead of employing five horsepower motors for this work, those of two-horsepower are now commonly found.

A mill of proper size and driven by a two-horsepower will grind about twenty pounds of corn per minute. This capacity will meet the needs of most dairy farms.

The use of smaller motors is economical and efficient. There is less investment tied up in the smaller machine, and if it operates at its full capacity it gives its most efficient performance as far as current consumption is concerned.

This fact apparently is appreciated by a great number of farmers, judging from the increasing number of small motors being purchased. While there will always be need for the larger units for other farm service than grinding grain, the small motor is establishing itself rapidly on modern farms.

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The Madera Home Dairy portable milk testing laboratory.

ELECTRICITY IS HELPING CALIFORNIA FARMERS TO DIVERSIFY

By OTIS R. TYSON

THE San Joaquin, one of the two great agricultural valleys of California, first achieved fame as a fruit growing center. Known as the Raisin Center of the World, the eight counties that make up this productive empire have for many years grown a large part of the country's grape supply, a considerable portion of which really is marketed in the form of raisins. Other fruits are produced in great quantities, notably peaches and pears. As in all other agricultural areas of the United States, the farmers in this valley have learned the importance of diversified production. Originally engaged almost entirely in growing one or possibly two or three fruits, many of them are now making substantial progress in other activities. The valley is rapidly becoming known as the home of many important farming enterprises.

Electricity played a leading part during this period of transition and is now firmly established as the farmer's most versatile and efficient operating ally. The entire valley is now covered with a web of service wires—branches of high voltage lines that originate in mighty power generating plants high up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Electricity has long been used as a means of aiding the distribution of irrigation water and for raising well water to easy flow levels. Now in many other ways it is being used for the profit, convenience and comfort of thousands of ranchers and their households.

Take, for example, the experience of Raymond E. Nelson, owner of the Nelson Poultry Farm and Hatchery, near Kingsburg. In 1903 Nelson started as a vineyardist. It did not take him long to realize that some sideline would have to be developed before he could consider himself soundly established and independent; it turned out that the sideline selected eventually became his main line. Co-incident with his decision to devote some of his time to the poultry business, Nelson looked into all methods of incubator and brooder heating and wisely decided on electricity and to that decision he gives much of the credit for his success. The original equipment consisted of two small incubators. Two years ago, when general business conditions were notably bad and egg producers were supposed to be in the dumps, he built a new incubator house and installed two 16,000 capacity automatic Mammoth Electric Incubators, bringing the capacity of his plant up to 48,000 eggs. And there is space in the new building for two more of the same size—convincing evidence of an abounding faith in the future of the poultry business. He now has twelve automatically controlled 500-capacity brooders.

It goes without saying that a motor runs the feed-grinding machines and that the Nelson home uses electricity for cooking, water heating, refrigeration, and many other purposes for which electric appliances are available. Low operating cost achieved through the use of time- and labor-saving electrical equipment have made it possible for Nelson to devote much of his time to the

breeding and selling of fine White Leghorn stock. Fifteen per cent of the chicks hatched each year are raised for that purpose and twenty-five per cent of the latter are pedigreed. Nelson chicks are shipped all through the western states.

Many improvements in the method of poultry raising should be credited to the men on the ranches as well as to those who toil in far distant laboratories. For example, W. A. Bonitz, near Fresno, conceived the idea of gaining better control over incubator heat by controlling the temperature of the incubator house. To that end he built a double-wall celotex house in which, by using a 3-kilowatt electric air heater, he is able to maintain an even temperature of 80 degrees. This system eliminates the danger of chilling the eggs during test inspections.

Reiman Home Completely Electrified

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Reiman of Planada have gone in for the raising of high-bred bronze turkeys as well as producing high class birds for the market. On this ranch the aristocrats of the American dinner table break their shells in electric incubators and spend the first few days of their lives under electric brooders, just as do most of the chicken population of the valley. The Reimans raise around 3,000 turkeys each year and hundreds of them are sold for breeding purposes to poultry men in all parts of the country; not a few are sent abroad. An interesting feature of this modernized turkey farm is a series of twelve drinking fountains. An electric pressure system forces water through more than 2,000 feet of pipe. Automatically controlled by float valves and protected by wire cages, the fountains require practically no attention with the exception of an occasional cleaning. Electric pumps aid in the distribution of the water used for irrigating the twelve-acre patch of alfalfa, that is grown for turkey feed, and the fig orchard. Incidentally, the 3,000 turkeys, as they approach maturity, consume approximately 1½ tons of food each day. The menu calls for 1,200 pounds of mash, 800 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, and from 700 to 1,000 pounds of chopped alfalfa. All of this food is mixed and chopped with electrically driven equipment.

The Reiman home is completely electrified with a range, water heater, refrigerator, washing machine, radio and several smaller appliances. The dairy is equipped with an electric milking machine and a sterilizer, while electric lights controlled by convenient switches provide ample illumination during the early morning and late evening hours in the winter.

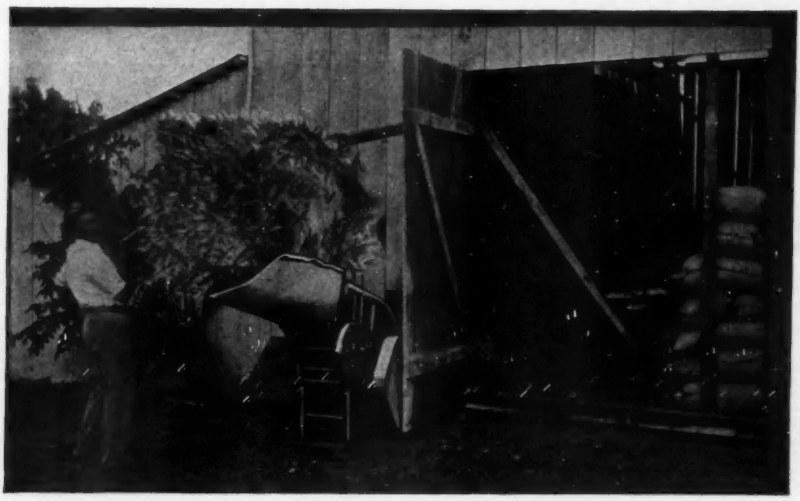
Electricity has been especially useful in the development and perfection of incubators. Electrical heat is odorless and free from smoke or fumes, while automatic control of temperature, moisture and ventilation minimize the chances of failure. It practically eliminates fire hazards. As in all other instances where electricity is employed, the poultry raising industry is being benefitted through reduced labor costs and increased production.

In the above paragraphs we have spoken only of the large commercial incubators. The smaller ones, with eggs capacities from 100 to 600 have the same automatic control features which eliminate most of the attention that had to be given the old lamp-heated machines. Now there is little to be done except the daily turning of the eggs and, in many instances, this is accomplished by shifting a lever which changes the angle of the trays.

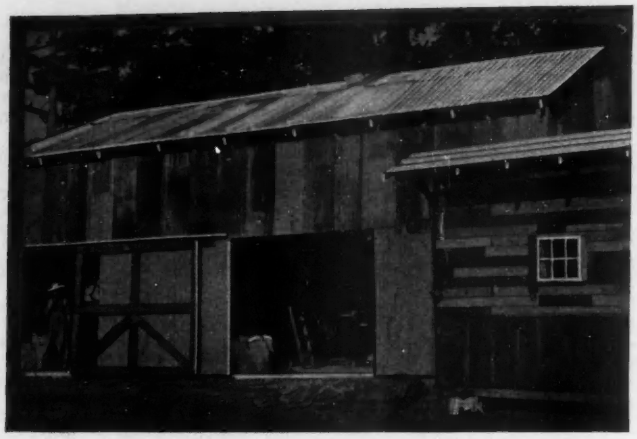
Electricity Essential to Dairyman

The stock raising and dairying industries owe much to electricity. Out of hundreds of interesting ranches that might be selected, let us stop for a few minutes at the Madera Home Dairy, owned and operated by F. F. Showers, former Professor of Animal Husbandry in Carleton College, Minnesota.

Professor Showers is an ardent advocate of electric power. "If one is to produce dairy prod-



Hay chopping is just one of the many tasks accomplished with the aid of electricity on the Bowers Ranch.



Grinder house of M. M. Reiman, Palanada, California, where approximately one and one-half tons of food are prepared daily for some three thousand turkeys. Electrically driven equipment chops and mixes the food.

ucts economically," he contends, "it is absolutely necessary that he use machinery. Electricity is not only the most economical power but the handiest and most sanitary. With the use of a double-throw switch we are able to use a 22 h.p. load on a 12 h.p. demand charge. This enables us to use our electric boilers and sterilizer on the same agricultural rate that serves our 10 h.p. feed chopper equipment without paying more than the demand for one piece of equipment.

"We use electric power for our portable milk testing equipment which is mounted on an automobile trailer. It is operated from a light socket connection. Likewise motors run the separators and the hay chopper. The room temperature of our step-in refrigerator is automatically held at 38 degrees by two motors and two automatic electric compressors. Thus the milk is kept at a uniform temperature until it is placed on the delivery trucks. It is bottled immediately after milking, being cooled to a temperature of 35 degrees. A ½ h.p. motor drives the brine from the tank through the cooler."

The Showers home uses electricity for washing, refrigeration, cooking and heating. And, of course, there is the waffle iron, percolator, iron, vacuum cleaner, and many other convenient appliances.

Electricity a Vital Factor to the California Farmer

Many uncommon products appear in the list of activities engaged in by San Joaquin Valley farmers. For instance, the E. T. Hyde Ranch in the Dos Palos district uses 214 acres for the growing of Japanese mint from which medicinal menthol is distilled on the premises. Each year's production of this valuable oil is contracted for in advance by manufacturers and wholesale druggists. The mint is mowed while still green and after being partially dried is put through a two-ton still. And here electricity does its bit; 20 h.p. in electric motor capacity is used for hoisting the "hay" and pumping.

And so it goes throughout the valley—and all through California where electricity is a vital factor in the activities of close to 60,000 farmers who, as a whole, send to the market a greater variety of products than any other group in the country.

Interior view of the incubator house of W. A. Bonitz near Fresno. The building is a double wall Celotex structure in which Mr. Bonitz uses a 3 K.W. electric heater so as to maintain an even temperature of 80 degrees therein.

"We do all our GRINDING WITH 2 H. P." says H. F. Wehrs

By R. R. PARKS

"SINCE 1928 we have done all our grinding and shelling on this farm with a 2 h.p. electric motor," says H. F. Wehrs, a farmer near Concordia, Missouri. Mr. Wehrs and his son, Harry, operate an eighteen cow dairy farm and keep up a flock of 300 White Leghorn chickens.

Mr. Wehrs likes to be as independent as limited capital will allow him and this 2 h. p. shelling and grinding outfit is one evidence of his thrift and good judgment. Many who doubt the value of such a small capacity system to any moderate size farm change their opinions after talking to this farmer and seeing his cylinder sheller and small hammer mill perform.

The following table shows four consecutive weekly shellings.

No.	Time in Minutes	Pounds of Shelled Corn	Kilowatt Hours Electricity Used	Rate Pounds per Hour
1	10	300	0.3	1800
2	8	200	0.2	1500
3	10	300	0.3	1800
4	17	600	0.5	2120

It can be seen from these figures that this 2 H. P. shelling outfit will handle approximately a wagon load of corn in one hour, and do it for less than 2 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

But how about the grinding capacity of this small hammer mill? From two different grindings during the same month as the shellings shown above, the records showed:

No.	Time in Minutes	Pounds of Ground Corn	Kilowatt Hours Electricity Used	Rate Pounds per Hour
1	20	400	0.6	1200
2	17	400	0.5	1410

In other words, this 2 H. P. hammer mill outfit is grinding approximately 23 bushels of shelled corn an hour with less than 2 kilowatt-hours of energy.

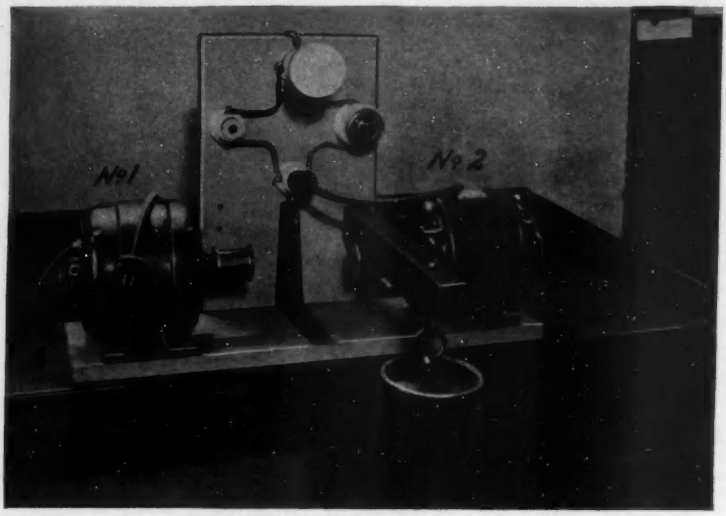
Will this small mill grind ear corn? Yes, it will, but the process is troublesome because the corn must be fed one ear at a time. However, on test at the end of the particular month in question, the outfit ground ear corn at the rate of 8 bushels an hour with the motor loaded, which is higher than ordinary capacity for this size equipment.

If you ask Mr. Wehrs, he is not interested in grinding ear corn and the first reason is evident. By shelling and then grinding he can do approximately twice the work in the same time as if he tried to grind the cobs and all, because cobs at the best are tough to grind in any mill. Again, Mr. Wehrs feeds quite a lot of shelled corn to his chickens so he keeps a large supply on hand at all times. But the biggest reason of all is that "I feed my Jersey cows for profit and corn cobs never made a farmer money in a cow's stomach. I prefer to fill that space with good legume hay and use the cobs for fires at the house." And probably Mr. Wehrs is right.

If you like whole wheat bread, you should stop in at the Wehr's farm just off Highway No. 40 and see what *real* bread Mrs. Wehrs can make from flour ground with this hammer mill. And cornbread, too, seems to have a better flavor after the corn has gone through this mill.

Another use that Mr. Wehrs has for his 2 H. P. motor is working up native lumber from his wood lot. But that is another story.

H. F. Wehrs with his 2 H.P. motor shells ear corn through the cylinder sheller shown to the left of the picture. After the corn is shelled it is ground through the hammer mill. A longer belt is used for driving the sheller without moving the motor.



Equipment set-up for demonstrating the difference in operating characteristics between the split phase and repulsion-induction type motor.

SELECTING THE MOTOR TO FIT THE NEED

By H. J. GALLAGHER

IT is more economical to have most of the farm jobs done with small motors operating over longer periods of time than to rush the job with large motors. Consequently the number of fractional horsepower motors in farm use greatly exceeds the number of large motors and of the small motors the ¼-horsepower is the great favorite. It is amazing the number of jobs this little motor, weighing only about thirty pounds, can do satisfactorily. Quarter horsepower motors can be purchased as low as $7.00. From there they range in price to about $20.00. This wide difference in price between two motors that look alike, that have the same power rating and may even be made by the same manufacturer has caused the farmers of the United States no end of trouble.

Why should one ¼-H.P. cost so much more than another ¼-H.P. motor? Aside from the same power rating and a similarity in appearance the motors are entirely different, both in construction and in operating characteristics. They are two different types of motors. The more expensive motor is known as the repulsion-induction type, the cheaper motor is the split phase type. The repulsion induction motor possesses all of the qualities that makes the electric motor the wonderful power unit that it is. The split phase motor is not designed to start the heavy loads or stand the grief that the repulsion-induction motor does.

By means of the set-up shown in the picture this difference in the two motors can be more fully demonstrated. Motor No. 1, left side, is a standard split phase motor. Motor No. 2, to the right, is of the repulsion-induction type. Both motors are ¼-horsepower and each is equipped with a 1½-inch steel pulley. Motor No. 2 is connected to a convenience outlet. The 110-volt motor circuit is protected by a 6-ampere fuse opposite the switch. A 6-ampere fuse was used because the name plate on motor No. 2 stated that the motor on 110 volts used current at the rate of 4.8 amperes. The additional 1.2 amperes provides for the starting demand that is a little higher than the running demand. Directly above the convenience outlet is a 50 watt lamp. The switch controls the motor. A lever arm is notched to fit the pulley and lined with brake lining.

Protect Motor with Proper Size Fuse

One end of the lever arm is hinged back of the motor, the other end supports a 22-pound weight that acts as a brake on the pulley. When the switch is closed, motor No. 2 starts off with a snap and is up to running speed in an instant without blowing the fuse or dimming the light. If the 22-pound weight were increased to the point where the motor would draw too much current for the size of its windings, the 6-ampere fuse would blow and no harm would result to the motor. If a 10-ampere fuse were used instead of a 6-ampere fuse, the motor would be able to draw more current under heavy loads than its windings would stand, and a burned out motor would be the result. A

five-cent fuse of the correct size is a cheap protection for this type of motor.

Leaving the 6 ampere fuse in the motor circuit, let us see what happens when motor No. 1 *with no load* is plugged in. As soon as the switch is closed the heavy rush of current required to start the split phase motor blows the 6 ampere fuse without even starting the empty motor. We arrive at one conclusion, the same fuse that protected motor No. 2 under a heavy overload was not large enough to even start motor No. 1 with no load.

The blown 6 ampere fuse is replaced with a 10 ampere fuse. The switch is closed; instantly the 10 ampere fuse blows before the empty motor can start. When a 15 ampere fuse is used the empty motor will start. During the starting period the light burns dim. Now that the motor will start empty, we will see if it will start the same 22-pound load so easily started by Motor 2. With the lever arm and weight on motor No 1 and a 15-ampere fuse in the circuit the switch is closed. The light dims, the motor stalls and in a few seconds the 15-ampere fuse blows. Evidently the 15-ampere fuse will not carry enough current to start the load. We try a 20 ampere fuse, this time the fuse holds but the motor still refuses to start and the brilliancy of the lamp is dimmed about 50 per cent. Between 15 and 20 amperes of current are flowing through the stalled motor and it begins to smoke. In a few minutes the windings of the motor would be ruined, so we open the switch to save the motor.

We arrive at another conclusion: that motor No. 1 will burn out before starting the same load that motor No. 2 started so easily.

Let us try one more experiment: by replacing the 15-ampere fuse, removing the weight and bringing motor No. 1 up to full speed, the weight can be put on the motor and it will continue to run.

Conclusion number three: the split phase motor on induction speed will carry a heavier load than it will start.

Proper Motor Gives Satisfaction

The nature of most farm jobs requires more starting power than running power. A split phase motor on a job of this kind is practically worthless. Too many split phase motors have been purchased for operations requiring the starting torque and overload ability of the repulsion-induction motor. When a farmer makes this mistake he is apt to become discouraged with his electric service and become skeptical of the good things he has heard of the electric motor. But the right motor on the right job is another story—it is the story of the farmer who is well satisfied with his electric service and who is doing his work easier and cheaper than ever before.

Safety First

Two Americans were making their first trip to Europe. On the first night out the sea grew rough and the liner pitched like a chip in the big waves.

One of the travellers, going to his stateroom to retire, found his friend just getting into bed, and was astonished to note that he wore a woman's frilly nightgown and had a lace-and-ribbon boudoir cap on his head.

"For Heaven's sake, man," he gasped, "what's the idea?"

"Well," said his friend, "don't you know the rule: In case of disaster, women and children first."

Small son: "What are diplomatic relations, father?" Father: "There are no such people, my boy."

MICHIGAN FARMER DEVISES NOVEL SHOWER BATH

By K. K. Vining

CARL JAMES in Vergennes township, Kent County, Michigan, had always wanted a shower bath. When electricity was available to the James farm it made water pumping easy.

Water tank on roof of pump house on the James farm.

In the pump room of his two-room milk house, Mr. James fixed a shower bath nozzle. On the south roof of the building he fastened a 50 gallon oil drum. A hose was attached. The drum was pumped full of water each morning, the sun (and it was hot in Michigan last summer) warmed the water during the day. At night when the day's work was done, it was a quick job to attach the hose to the shower nozzle and the bath was ready.

Game Farmers Use Incubators

The story of the ugly duckling has no counterpart on many modern farms devoted to the propagation of game birds. Game farmers have found that mixing wild birds and domestic poultry often has undesirable results, and therefore many of them are adopting the practice of using electrical incubators and brooders instead of domestic fowls.

The reason is simple enough, as explained by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Domestic poultry is afflicted with a variety of diseases and parasites that cause trouble and losses to poultrymen, even though domestic fowls have developed a certain measure of resistance to many of these diseases. Wild fowl have not developed the same resistance, and the eggs and poults are far safer if they have no contact with hens as foster mothers.

Similarly, as a further disease prevention measure, most fur farmers also try to keep dogs and other domestic animals away from the vicinity of stock fresh from the wild or only a generation or two removed.

AN EASY WAY TO HANDLE GRAIN

By R. G. HARVEY

MR. W. H. KINNEY of Camillus, N. Y. does his own feed grinding. To make that job practically automatic he stores his grain in overhead bins from which it can run down into his mill. But putting the grain upstairs means extra work at threshing time,—or it would if Mr. Kinney and the power company hadn't neatly solved that problem. They decided that the 3 H.P. motor that runs the grinder could be used to *suck* the grain into the barn as it came from the threshing machine. And this is how they managed it.

Out by the stacks where the separator would stand they built a wooden hopper about a yard square and 4 feet high. From the bottom of this hopper they laid 6 inch sheet iron pipe to the room in the barn where the feed grinder stands. The distance was 132 feet. Without even moving the motor they set up a sturdy little cast iron blower in line with it on the opposite side from the feed mill. Then they connected the pipe from the outdoor hopper to the intake or suction side of the blower and put on a discharge pipe leading to the bins overhead.

At threshing time the grain flows from the separator directly into the hopper box. From there the blower sucks it to the barn and then blows it into the elevated bins at the rate of 2 bushels a minute. When needed for feeding, the grain flows by gravity down into the mill which grinds it and elevates the ground feed into another storage bin. This storage bin discharges into the feed alley in front of the cows.

Handling of Grain Eliminated

By this simple arrangement one 3 H.P. motor saves all the labor of handling the grain. It is not even touched by hand from the time the bundles are pitched into the thresher until the ground feed is poured out before the cows. Without the motor it would take at least one team and wagon and probably five men to put the grain away in the overhead bins. And the larger threshing crew would make extra work in the house.

This ingenious scheme devised in cooperation with his power company made it unnecessary for Mr. Kinney to run wires out where he wished to thresh. Neither did he move the motor from where it is set to grind his feed. But he was careful to make his pipe joints air tight so as not to lose suction. He accomplished this by cutting rubber bands from old tire tubes and slipping one such band over each joint.

Mr. Kinney's bins are so arranged that he can circulate his grain to cool and dry it by letting it out at the bottom of the bins and re-elevating it. This prevents damage from heating or molding, but requires no extra labor.

Above: Mr. Kinney and the author standing by the hopper where feed drops from the threshing machine.

Right: W. H. Kinney of Camillus, N. Y., with his power motor and feed grinder.

ELECTRICAL HOUSEKEEPING

Conducted by
GAIL MEREDITH

Covered enamel pans for vegetables and leftovers, with wire baskets for fruit and eggs.

ON THE INSIDE

IF you have a new electric refrigerator at your house, it will pay to learn the short cuts in good refrigerator housekeeping that other women have discovered.

"You have nothing to do to it, but keep it clean," says the salesman.

And that looks like no trick at all for a good housekeeper. It isn't, but even you can learn that in keeping it clean that good old ounce of prevention is worth a pound of soap flakes any day. It will help a good deal if you make sure that everything you put into the refrigerator is clean before it goes in.

Wipe off the bottles and bowls, wipe off the fruit and the eggs, wash the vegetables and take the paper wrappings from packages of food.

If something is spilled, wipe it up then, right

A convenient refrigerator set in aluminum.

then on the instant, and really washing the box will be only an occasional affair. Every woman to her own schedule, of course, but many of us find that once a month is quite often enough to take out all of the food, take out the shelves, and wash off the walls of the box with warm water and a little borax or soda.

Washing the outside with a mild soap has to be done oftener. That comes with the regular kitchen cleaning, day by day.

"And then one thing more," says the salesman as you turn to go, thinking, like as not, that this is so simple that any woman ought to figure it out for herself. "One more thing. Store the food properly."

Yes, you heard him correctly, but this is not a moral issue, merely one of expediency. There is no mystery about storing foods in the refrigerator.

Cold air falls and warm air rises inside the cabinet as well as out, so there is a constant movement of air down from the chilling unit, over the food where it takes up warmth and moisture, and back to the chilling unit again.

The slight variation of temperature within the box determines the best places to store food of various kinds. Milk and cream, uncooked meats, soup stocks and left overs with milk in them need the coolest shelf. This is directly under the chilling unit in some refrigerators, and at the side in others.

Cooked meats, berries, salad materials, eggs, butter, lard and bacon come next.

Foods with a strong odor should be put where the air will pass over them last so it will not carry their odors to other foods.

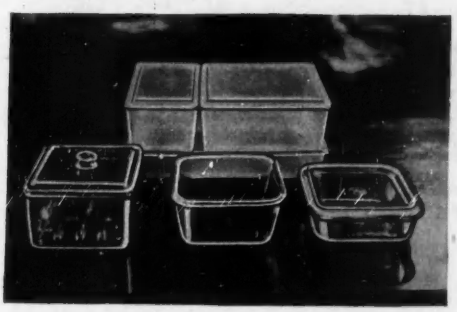
Nor is putting them in the best place for their individual needs all there is to storing them properly. Most foods in an electric refrigerator should be covered up. This conserves their moisture and keeps their odors to themselves. Fresh meat and eggs are an exception to this rule, so are berries and fruits.

And last of all the dishes should not be set too close together, nor too close to the sides of the box. That keeps the air from moving freely throughout the cabinet, and if the cold air does not have a chance to touch the food, it cannot cool it.

The need for making the very best use of all the room there is in the box has led to the devising of special space saving refrigerator dishes of metal or glass or enamel. Sometimes these dishes are made to fit one on top of the other so the same shelf space will hold more food.

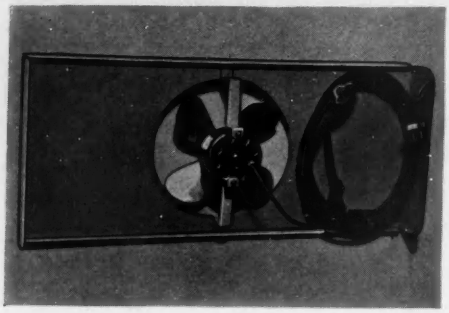
There are trays, and wire baskets for fruit and eggs that insure thorough ventilation for them. There are flat water bottles and pitchers like the one in the picture that have a cover on top to keep the water or milk or lemonade free from odors while it cools.

All of these further good housekeeping in the refrigerator.



Glass dishes that fit snugly one on top of the other to save shelf space.

BOUGHTEN BREEZES



The frame around this fan screws into the window casing.

IN the summers of my childhood we always carried a fan to church. Not a crackly palm leaf fan, nor the stiff pasteboard fans from the corner drug store. Their painted ladies smiling mysterious, languorous smiles would never do for church. No indeed. Those were everyday fans. Our Sunday fan was a sedate black leather circle that like the "squigy squm squees that swally themselves" shut up its pleats quite out of sight between its own slender handles.

Churches build their fans in nowadays, or set a portable electric fan on some high spot to stir the sleepy air to motion and keep the congregation awake.

These motor driven fans keep houses comfortable, too. They do a bigger job than palm leaf fans and make no demand on woman power, either. They are built so you can carry them from place to place—all over the house, and so good looking that you are glad to use them anywhere. Their manufacturers are striving continually to make them more silent in operation, and to build them so well that they will give you many years of service with only an occasional oiling and cleaning.

Six to Sixteen Inch Blades

Electric fans come in many sizes, six inches, eight—ten—twelve, and even sixteen inches across their blades. They are built so you can change the direction of the breeze by pressing a lever, and so you can change the speed from a gentle current to a good brisk blow. Some fans are stationary, and some swing back and forth as they run.

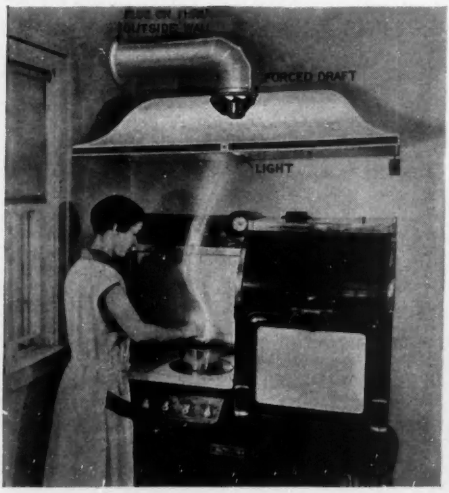
You can set them on a table or hang them on a peg on the wall. Some folks even put them on the floor. Only last year a friend of mine reported that the nurses in a hospital she visited were putting the fans on the floor under the bed.

Wherever you set them, you can count on it, as soon as you turn them on, they will stir up the stale sluggish air and make you feel cooler the minute their breeze hits you.

While their main job is making houses more comfortable to live in, they are handy for other things, too. They will dry your hair after a shampoo, or speed the drying of a pair of silk stockings, or the cleaner on a pair of white shoes when you want to wear them in a hurry.

Create Your Own Winds

You cannot count on the breezes from heaven to blow when you need them, nor to stop when you want them to. You may get a gale when you want what the sailor calls a "capful." You know the measure of the winds you buy with an electric



Above: Fan set in pipe opening creates a forced draft.

Right: Pulling the handle opens the doors and starts the motor.

A basement room.

fan; you can make them blow east or west, and start and stop at your need.

Motor driven fans make a simple ventilating system for kitchens, or bathrooms, for attics, or a play room in the basement, wherever you need fresh air.

One kitchen fan set in a metal frame with metal or glass panels screws into the top of the window casing. It comes already to set up; it is easy to install, and it does not interfere with raising or lowering the window.

A fan like this draws all of the smells of cooking, all of the steam and greasy smoke out of the kitchen along with the warm air. Cleaner and cooler kitchens result. If the smoky fumes have no chance to settle on walls or curtains, they stay clean longer.

Another ventilating unit is built right into the wall. In this the fan is set in a box adjustable to fit walls of different thickness. There is an inner and an outer door to the box, and pulling a single lever rod starts the motor and opens both doors at once. Stopping it starts them again. These fans can be put into houses already built as well as included in the plans for a new house, too.

In the model house planned by the Good Housekeeping Institute for the Century of Progress Exposition the kitchen ventilating fan is installed in a canopy built right over the range and piped to a flue. This canopy is made of steel, enameled to match the range, and its manufacturers point out that it captures the heat, the odors, the steam and the smoke right where they start before they have a chance to get out into the room.

Where a range stands in an alcove, a fan set in the ceiling with a duct leading off to a flue or through the roof will provide the same excellent ventilation for the kitchen.

No one likes to live in stale stagnant air. We cannot always throw our houses open to the four winds of heaven to let in rain, or dust, to blow us topsy turvy with their gusty zeal. Sometimes, too, winds are still. But we can always shoot the old air out and bring the fresh air in with windows open ever so little if a fan is on the job. And boughten breezes always blow.

Here the ventilating unit is installed close to the ceiling.

Thunder Does Not Sour Milk

CONTRARY to popular belief, thunder does not have anything to do with the souring of milk, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Just before a thunderstorm the atmosphere is unusually warm or even uncomfortably hot. This warm condition is ideal for bacteria to work, and the sour milk is a result. The heat and bacteria do the trick, not the thunder. More attention to cooling the milk is suggested to prevent souring at these times.

Dependability —and Low Prices!

You Get BOTH—When You Buy a MYERS Water System!

YOU get *low prices*—but not a water system "built to a price"—when you choose Myers! Today, as always, the name MYERS means highest quality and long, dependable operation. Pumps and water systems for every need—any size, any power. Built right—known the world over. Booklet free. Write us today!

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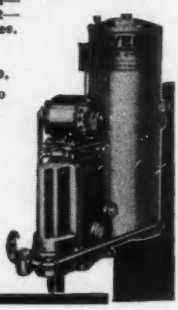


MYERS Self-Oiling Water Systems

An Electric Dairy Utensil Sterilizer

By Geo. W. Kable

ELECTRICALLY heated steam sterilizers of various types have been placed on the market and are in successful operation throughout the country. The sterilizer shown in the accompanying illustration is one designed by the National Rural Electric Project in Maryland. It has been under test for three years and has given uniformly excellent results.

Only the door of the sterilizer shows through the wall of the washroom. The sterilizer itself is in the abandoned boiler room. This picture was taken to show the simplicity of the present sterilizing operation. After the utensils are rinsed they are placed in the steriiizer and the door closed. The operator then pushes the button, at which he is pointing, and the process from then on is completely automatic. The electric heating elements vaporize the water on the cans, sterilizing them with steam and leaving them dry and protected from dirt and contamination until needed. A thermostat cuts off the electricity when the correct temperature is reached and there is no danger of not having enough heat or of using more electricity than necessary.

The latest sterilizer of this type which has been constructed holds twelve cans, or eight cans with the milking machine, surface cooler, and other utensils. It has only 2 kilowatts in heating elements, which keeps down the demand charge and the size of wiring required. In a test made at a room temperature of 79°, only 4 kwh. was used per sterilization.

Perhaps the chief advantage of this type of sterilizer is its complete independence of the human element. There are no fires to stoke in order to keep up steam, no valves to close, and no doors to open.

Electric steam sterilizer on the J. T. Seibel farm. Operator is pointing to switch button which controls the sterilizer.

Questions and Answers

Conducted by H. J. Gallagher

Question: *I am an electrical contractor and motor repair man. I have a question I wish you would answer for me.*

I have a Westinghouse electric motor. It is an induction type, 1 h. p., 220 volts, 60 cycles, 3 phase, 1140 R. P. M. at full load. Unfortunately, I have no 3 phase service here. I would like to change the 3 phase to single phase. Could you explain how to rewind or make a change so as to save as much as possible.

Kenneth G. Rudes, Garden Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Answer: To change a 1 h. p. 3 phase motor to single phase service is not to be recommended. It would generally be less costly and far more satisfactory to exchange the 3 phase motor for a single phase motor and pay the difference in cost between the two motors.

Question: *Will you please mail me some information on electric power for farm feed mills both large and small. The size of motor and size grinder for each type.*

Burhl Bower, R. 2, Ranson, Ohio.

Answer: The electric power that can be used for farm grinding is usually limited to 7½ h. p. on single phase service. The types of mills generally used are the hammer mills and burr mills.

These mills can be purchased in different sizes for different power requirements. The essential factor to consider is the grinding requirements and costs.

If corn is to be ground, it can be ground much cheaper shelled than in the ear. Shelled corn and small grains are more economically ground with the small, less expensive mills and motors than with larger equipment. If ear corn or roughage is to be ground, a 5 or 7½ h. p. motor and the corresponding size mill should be used.

Roughage grinding cannot be done on the automatic principle that is so easily employed for grain grinding; the more automatic the operation is made, the less the grinding cost. A small mill grinding only 100 pounds per hour is usually more practical and much less costly than larger mills grinding 1,000 pounds per hour.

Question: *What is the name of a good book on re-winding burnt-out A. C. motors, and where could I get one?*

What is the relation between the brushes and the armature of an induction, repulsion motor?

Marvin C. Hamilton, R. 3, Chehalis, Wash.

Answer: A book which covers the subject of rewinding electric motors in a manner that can be readily interpreted is "Electric Motor Work" by George A. Willoughby, published by The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois.

The rotor of a repulsion-induction motor consists of a wound armature and a commutator. The windings of the armature are connected to the commutator bars; the bars of the commutator are insulated from each other. To start a rotor of

(*Continued on page* 18)

ON THE AIR

Conducted by JEROME J. HENRY

Wallace is Frequent Radio Speaker

TO keep farm familes advised of the developments of great significance to American agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and his staff of officials are using radio facilities extensively.

Since his appointment as a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, Secretary Wallace has spoken frequently over both CBS and NBC networks. Recently microphones were installed in

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has a radio microphone installed in his office so that he may frequently explain to radio listeners the latest developments in the Administration of the Farm Marketing Act.

his office to permit him to appear in the National Farm and Home Hour whenever he wishes.

Each day in this program, listeners are being advised of the latest happenings in connection with the Administration of the Farm Act. The results of commodity hearings and other activities to restore the buying power of basic agricultural commodities are among the facts available to farm radio listeners.

• • •

Current Events Discussed Over the Air

BROADCASTS of news, stories of actual happenings, and human interest material are frequently the most interesting programs offered by the radio stations. This, undoubtedly seems particularly true among farm families.

Every evenings, for instance, when the chores are finished and there's time for a little relaxation, the whole family likes to gather around the radio set to find out what's happening. Although the radio doesn't take the place of newspapers, there's an abundance of material available on the air for those who wish to keep abreast of the times.

Several experienced news gatherers and commentators appear nightly or several times each week to review the news and to discuss those homely and pleasing occurences that are interesting to everyone.

One of the favorite news broadcasters is Edwin C. Hill who holds forth every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening over a network of CBS stations at 9:30 o'clock Eastern standard time.

• • •

Floyd Gibbons Describes "World Fair"

FLOYD GIBBONS, the famous headline hunter, has returned to his old stamping grounds to find new stories for radio listeners. His assignment is to cover the advances of the last 100 years as they are portrayed by the Century of Progress exposition along the shore of Lake Michigan at Chicago.

It was in Chicago that Floyd Gibbons first began his search for news. Many world events, wars, trips around the globe, and thrilling adventures have since been numbered among his experiences. Now he's busy again at the scene of his first news gathering experiences "tracking down" new radio headlines and painting word pictures for the enjoyment of thousands of radio listeners.

Under the sponsorship of one of the oldest and best known hotels of the middle west, the famous radio favorite goes on the air over an NBC network every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evening.

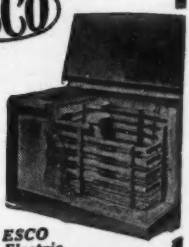
He spends his days at the impressive "world fair" grounds. Unlike the casual visitor who merely views the thousands of exhibits, Gibbons

MAKE MORE MONEY NOW!

with an ESCO

Electric milk cooling is becoming URGENT. Milk prices are increasing, warm weather is here, and this is no time to let new profits slip through your fingers.

Larger profits are assured when you cool your milk quickly to below 50 degrees and keep it cold until shipped. And . . . to do this you need an ESCO Electric Milk Cooler.



ESCO Electric Milk Cooler

An ESCO cools your milk automatically, efficiently and at less cost. It cuts out work, worry and bother. Your dairy needs it.

Ask for information. Use convenient coupon.

ESCO CABINET CO. 7EF33
West Chester, Pa.

I make ..... cans of milk daily. Send details about:

( ) ESCO Elec. Milk Coolers
( ) ESCO Elec. Utensil Sterilizers
( ) ESCO Elec. Water Heaters

Name .....

Address .....

P. O. ..... State .....

searches for interesting details, human interest, and what goes on behind the scenes. With these facts in mind he "spins his yarns" on the most progressive 100 years in the history of mankind.

• • •

Pleasing Dramas Set in Old Death Valley

EXCITING times dug from the archives of unwritten history are thrilling radio listeners in every state. These episodes, portrayed by a star cast of dramatic artists re-enact the humorous and extraordinary happenings that could have taken place in but one spot in the world, famous Death Valley.

Unusual characters, prospectors, and those who came to find fortune or despair are depicted in the Thursday evening performances of Death Valley Days over NBC stations.

Take one of the recent programs, for example. One of the more fortunate prospectors sold his claim for twenty five thousand dollars. So that he might be prevented from squandering these funds, a banker persuaded him to invest in a ranch. Well, ranching and prospecting for gold are two very different kinds of endeavor. And ranching doesn't usually appeal to the old time prospectors.

And this Death Valley character found himself with an abundance of crops and no market. His next venture was in the livestock business. He borrowed enough money to buy a flock of sheep; then found himself without feed for the sheep. When the banker refused to "stake" him the "dough" to buy feed for the sheep, the old rancher drove his security, the sheep, to the banker's door. And, he got the loan.

Similar pictures are painted in each week's presentations. Favorite cowboy songs used in the program present a pleasing background.

• • •

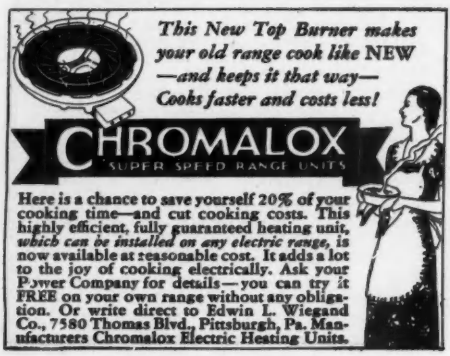
World Fair Towers Named Amos 'n' Andy

THE two great towers of the Sky Ride, outstanding amusement feature of the world fair at Chicago, have been named Amos and Andy. Amos is the East Tower, soaring 628 feet above the ground, on an island built on Lake Michigan.

Andy, matching Amos in height, arises on the mainland, 2,000 feet to the west. The towers are by far the highest structures in Chicago, reaching about 64 stories in the air.

Workmen who built the towers are responsible for the names. Those who worked on "Amos" raced those building "Andy" to see which crew could complete the steel work first. The contest ended in draw.

Rocket cars speed from one tower to the other at an altitude of 218 feet. Elevators also lift visitors to observation platforms 600 feet above the ground.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—and keeps it that way—
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CHROMALOX
SUPER SPEED RANGE UNITS
Here is a chance to save yourself 20% of your cooking time—and cut cooking costs. This highly efficient, fully guaranteed heating unit, which can be installed on any electric range, is now available at reasonable cost. It adds a lot to the joy of cooking electrically. Ask your Power Company for details—you can try it FREE on your own range without any obligation. Or write direct to Edwin L. Wiegand Co., 7580 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturers Chromalox Electric Heating Units.

• • •

One of the most successful new radio programs is Vic and Sade, a sketch of every-day experiences in the lives of a small family. Here are the members of that family, the picture taken last Valentine's day, and it's a heart for Sade. Art Van Harvey (Vic) and Billy Idelson (Rush) remembered Bernardine Flynn by presenting her with this gift.

• • •

Musical Fingers Not So Good on Typewriter

FINGERS educated musically often play odd notes on the typewriter. And eyes that can spot at first glance an error in an intricate musical score, often pass unseeing over mistakes on a written page.

The four radio Songfellows, one of the quartets we often hear on the radio, came to these conclusions recently while looking over old letters from fellow artists.

One came from a Cleveland violinist who sent the cheerful news that he had been signed by a "sap account."

But lucky for him the soap maker didn't see the letter.

A college pianist wrote that he was "hitch hicking his way to California to get into the movies."

"Meant hiking, we suppose," said the Songfellows.

A newlywed, quite a saxaphone expert, dropped news of his gay wedding to one of the members of the popular quartet.

"Fried wife also sends her best," the note ended.

That was puzzling, until the boys noticed an "n" had been omitted.

What's New

Reviewed by T. E. HIENTON

Electric Refrigerator with Door Shelves

Eggs, fruits, tomatoes and other small articles of food when stored on specially constructed shelves built into the door of the refrigerator are instantly accessible on opening the door. This new feature, recently announced by a middle western manufacturer, eliminates the necessity of hunting around on the larger shelves for some elusive article hidden behind another container. It not only increases the shelf area of the refrigerator but may also lessen the amount of time the refrigerator door is usually open to secure these foods. This refrigerator has a self-contained unit, variable temperature control, illuminated interior when open, and flat bar shelves. Three sizes of 3½, 4½, and 6 cubic feet capacity are offered with 2, 3, and 3, ice cube trays respectively. All are finished with porcelain interior and lacquer exterior.

Splash Proof Motors

Motors for driving farm equipment are often subject to severe conditions because of lack of shelter or type of equipment which they are operating. A new line of 3-phase, splash proof, ball bearing motors from 1 to 30 horsepower has been completed by a well-known motor manufacturer. This line is primarily intended for installation where protection is necessary from moisture but is also recommended by the manufacturer for outdoor use where cover is not available. Intake and outlet openings in the lower section of the end brackets provide one way ventilation.

Household Electric Refrigerator

With the coming of warmer weather and busy season on the farm the need and desire for refrigeration there is increased. Adequate refrigeration assures the keeping of all foods in a first class condition and enables the housewife to serve crisp, cold foods, and cool drinks.

A popular standard refrigerator has added several special features to its newer models. Among these are included a centrally located freezer compartment, automatic tray release, adjustable shelf supports, and a defrosting switch which automatically turns on the current when all the ice on the coils has melted. In addition to the usual cold control settings, there are two additional ones for reducing current consumption when the refrigerator is not opened for some time.

The rotary compressor, with only three moving parts, is directly connected to a 1/20 horsepower motor, which uses no more electric current than one ordinary lamp bulb, according to the manufacturer. "Standard" models, two in number, have 4.1 and 6.1 cubic feet capacity, 2 and 3 ice trays respectively with porcelain interior and white de luxe exterior. "Super" series, with six models of 4.2, 5.7, 7.1, 9.1, 12.1 and 15.1 cubic feet capacity respectively have both porcelain exterior and interior finishes.

Hand Operated Starter

Electric motors, unlike other farm power units, do not always warn the operator that they are being dangerously overloaded. As a result, motors have been overloaded on farms when driving feed grinders or other farm machinery to such an extent that the windings have been burned out and costly repairs made necessary. Any motor which may be subject to serious overloading should be protected by an overload device besides fuses.

A new addition to the line of starting equipment manufactured by a well-known middle western firm is a splash-proof, hand-operated starter for motors up to 3-horsepower, 110 volts, and 5-horsepower, 220 volts. Overload breakers disconnect the starter after sustained overload. Splash-proof start and stop push buttons, located in the cabinet cover, actuate the switch. Rubber covered gaskets are provided with the cadmium-plated cabinets.

This publication accepts advertising

only from concerns we believe to be absolutely reliable. Readers are requested to notify us promptly of any failure on the part of an advertiser to live up to the standards of service promised in these pages.

Do you know of products that should be advertised in these pages?

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

24 W. 40th St., New York

NEW!
DUAL USE

Woods Electric Feed Grinder

Simple and Compact (only one moving part)
Easy to Install
Handy Push-Button Starting
Non Clogging Automatic Feed
Simple Adjustment for Fineness

Here is a machine that renders the maximum service at the minimum cost. By specially constructing the motor this WOODS GRINDER has been made to serve a *dual use* (1) Grinding Grain, (2) Operating other machines (Water Pump, Milking Machine, Cream Separator, etc.).

Ask Your Electric Company

to tell you how other farmers are saving money with this double purpose machine. Investigate today!

W. C. Wood Company, Ltd.,
2007 Dundas St., W., Toronto, Canada

WORTH KNOWING!

Your opportunity to profit with modern labor-saving equipment was never greater than it is today. Do you thoroughly understand what electrical equipment can do for you?

Make sure you do. Here is a list of tried and proven equipment manufacturers who have valuable information that is yours for the asking.

Page

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Edison G-E Appliance Co. ..... *Inside Front Cover*

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Refrigerators
Frigidaire Corp. ..... —
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Write directly to the manufacturers advertising in this magazine, if they can't help you, use this handy coupon.

TEAR OFF HERE

Electricity on the Farm, 24 W. 40th St., New York

Without cost to me, please have manufacturers send complete information on the following Electrically Operated Equipment which I am thinking of buying.

....

....

My name is .....

Address .....

..... 7-33

Questions and Answers

(*Continued from page* 14)

this type, a resistance must be established to permit a flow of current through the armature windings. This is done by contacting carbon brushes to commutator bars at a given distance apart. The current flowing through the armature windings causes a strong repelling action between the armature and the stator and the armature turns. The repulsion action continues until the armature reaches running speed. The brushes, having served their purpose, no longer function. In some motors the brushes lift from the commutator; in other motors the brushes continue to contact the commutator; in either case, the motor continues to run as an induction motor with a short circuited rotor.

All single phase motors are equipped with self starting device.

Under The CHESTNUT TREE

Never Mind

Liza: "Ah wants a pair o' shoes foh mah little gal."
Clerk: "Black kid?"
"You'all jes mind yo' own business an' git me dem shoes."—Farm and Ranch.

Favor

"Ticket, sir!" said the gate man to a pompous gentleman who, having been a season-ticket holder for some time, believed his face was so well known that there was no need for him to show his ticket.

"My face is my ticket," replied the man a little annoyed.

"Indeed!" said the gate man. "Well, my orders are to punch all tickets passing on this platform."

Sandpatter—"Doesn't Jim ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness?"

"I think not. He says when she's good-natured she sings."—Boston Transcript.

Perseverance

The Penn Mutual News-Letter tells of a life insurance agent who called upon a big business man at the close of a busy day. When the agent had been admitted, the big fellow said:

"You ought to feel honored, highly honored, young man. Do you know that today I have refused to see seven insurance men?"

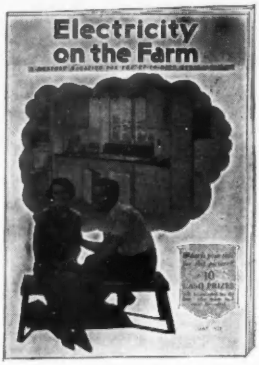
"I know," said the agent, "I'm them!"

Wife (paying a surprise visit to husband in office and clapping her hands over her eyes)—"Guess who it is."
Husband—"Stop fooling and get on with your work."

Back of the Verdict

A certain man was charged with stealing a pig. When brought into court and asked what kind of a trial he wanted, he said a trial by jury. He tried to engage an attorney. "Did you steal the pig?" he was asked. "Sure," said he. "Have they the goods on you?" "I believe so." "Well, then, why engage a lawyer? Why not plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court?" "I want an attorney, and if you will not serve, I will get another one." "All right, then," said the attorney, "I'll take the case."

When the case was tried the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, in spite of all the evidence being against the man. The attorney for the defense, taking his client into another room, asked him: "If you admit your guilt and the jury knows you are guilty, why did they render a verdict of not guilty?" "Well," said the client, "that is easy. That jury had part of the pig."



MAY COVER

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WINNERS FOR MAY

1st PRIZE $20

"An all-electric vision
Prompts a happy decision."

MRS. CHAS. H. STAGG,
R.F.D. 5, Box 185, Richmond, Va.

Nine $2.00 Cash Prizes

"Visions of home electrified
Are sure to win a happy bride."
BURTON KLEIN, R.F.D. 4, Vincennes, Ind.

"Electrical castles in the air
Promise happiness for this pair."
MRS. RUTH PAULSON, R.F.D. 3, Box 19, Grantsburg, Wis.

"Modern persuasion—the electric way."
A. EVELYN LINTON, R.F.D. 3, Geneseo, N. Y.

"An old dream, a new deal,
Electricity makes them real."
PAUL JACKSON, Box 81, Chowchilla, Calif.

"Sensible lovers with sensible dreams,
Electricity first in their schemes."
DORIS E. MONTEITH, R.F.D. 2, Roberts, Wis.

"The sweetest story ever told,
—electrically transcribed."
LOTTIE GRIMES, R.F.D. 7, Rome, N. Y.

"A hopeful dream with an electric theme."
MISS MARY MARKEY, R.F.D. 9, York, Penna.

"Wedding plans are wisely made
When they include electric aid."
MRS. M. S. RUSSELL, R.F.D. 1, Montrose, Mich.

"They smilingly decide on a home electrified."
MRS. HOWARD OLIVER, R.F.D. 1, College Park, Ga.

RULES
for
JULY CONTEST

The Rules are simple, but read them carefully.

Ten cash prizes will be awarded for the 10 best titles for the picture on the front cover.

The first prize will be $20 cash and nine second prizes of $2 in cash will be awarded.

In case of a tie, each winning contestant will receive the full cash prize to which he or she is entitled.

Titles should not be longer than 10 words—the shorter the better—and they need not be rhymes.

All members of the farm family to whom this magazine was sent may submit titles, but each contestant may submit only one title.

Question "A" must be answered correctly.

Send your title on the coupon below or make out a similar form on a plain sheet of paper or government post card.

Entries must be sent to the Title Editor, ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, before August 1st.

Winning names and titles will be announced in the September issue.

My title for the July Front Cover picture of ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM is.....

.....

.....

(a) List the electrical appliances you do not own in the order you plan to purchase them.

1..... 3..... 5.....

2..... 4..... 6.....

My name is..... R.F.D.....

Post Office..... County..... State..... 7-33

What Bait Do You Use?

Worms are still good bait for catching the elusive trout and many other things that swim—

—but to attract buyers for your farm produce other and better kinds of bait are needed. Quality and price are two essential characteristics which in combination will win over the most discriminating buyers.

Farmers who aim to produce quality at a marketable price are turning to electricity for help. Farmers who are planning to stay in business and who are working for a prosperous future are letting electricity improve production processes and bring relief for burdensome chores.

For further details about any application of electricity on your farm, not fully explained in this magazine,

ASK YOUR ELECTRIC COMPANY

or if unable to get the desired information in that way, write:

Electricity on the Farm

6 N. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

24 W. 40th Street
NEW YORK

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